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**UTILITY
PATENT APPLICATION
TRANSMITTAL**

(Only for new nonprovisional applications under 37 CFR 1.53(b))

Attorney Docket No. 06076 USA

First Inventor Joel E. Goldstein

Title Reduced Formaldehyde Nonwoven Binders Which . . .

Express Mail Label No. EL685717250US

APPLICATION ELEMENTS

See MPEP chapter 600 concerning utility patent application contents.

1. ☒ Fee Transmittal Form (e.g., PTO/SB/17)
(Submit an original and a duplicate for fee processing)
2. ☐ Applicant claims small entity status.
See 37 CFR 1.27.
3. ☒ Specification [Total Pages ☐ 12]
(preferred arrangement set forth below)
- Descriptive title of the invention
 - Cross Reference to Related Applications
 - Statement Regarding Fed sponsored R & D
 - Reference to sequence listing, a table, or a computer program listing appendix
 - Background of the invention
 - Brief Summary of the Invention
 - Brief Description of the Drawings (if filed)
 - Detailed Description
 - Claim(s)
 - Abstract of the Disclosure
4. ☐ Drawing(s) (35 U.S.C. 113) [Total Sheets ☐]
5. Oath or Declaration [Total Pages ☐ 3]
- a. ☒ Newly executed (original or copy)
- b. ☐ Copy from a prior application (37 CFR 1.63 (d))
(for continuation/divisional with Box 17 completed)
- i. ☐ **DELETION OF INVENTOR(S)**
Signed statement attached deleting inventor(s) named in the prior application, see 37 CFR 1.63(d)(2) and 1.33(b).
6. ☐ Application Data Sheet. See 37 CFR 1.76

ADDRESS TO: Assistant Commissioner for Patents
Box Patent Application
Washington, DC 20231

7. ☐ CD-ROM or CD-R in duplicate, large table or Computer Program (Appendix)
8. Nucleotide and/or Amino Acid Sequence Submission (if applicable, all necessary)
- a. ☐ Computer Readable Form (CRF)
- b. Specification Sequence Listing on:
- i. ☐ CD-ROM or CD-R (2 copies); or
 - ii. ☐ paper
- c. ☐ Statements verifying identity of above copies

ACCOMPANYING APPLICATION PARTS

9. ☒ Assignment Papers (cover sheet & document(s))
10. ☐ 37 CFR 3.73(b) Statement (when there is an assignee) ☐ Power of Attorney
11. ☐ English Translation Document (if applicable)
12. ☒ Information Disclosure Statement (IDS)/PTO-1449 ☒ Copies of IDS Citations
13. ☐ Preliminary Amendment
14. ☒ Return Receipt Postcard (MPEP 503) (Should be specifically itemized)
15. ☐ Certified Copy of Priority Document(s) (if foreign priority is claimed)
16. ☐ Other:

17. If a CONTINUING APPLICATION, check appropriate box, and supply the requisite information below and in a preliminary amendment, or in an Application Data Sheet under 37 CFR 1.76:

☐ Continuation ☐ Divisional ☐ Continuation-in-part (CIP)

of prior application No.:

Prior application information:

Examiner:

Group / Art Unit:

For CONTINUATION OR DIVISIONAL APPS only: The entire disclosure of the prior application, from which an oath or declaration is supplied under Box 5b, is considered a part of the disclosure of the accompanying continuation or divisional application and is hereby incorporated by reference. The incorporation can only be relied upon when a portion has been inadvertently omitted from the submitted application parts.**18. CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS**☒ Customer Number or Bar Code Labelor ☐ Correspondence address below**23543**

Air Products and Chemicals, Inc.

Name

Address

City

State

Zip Code

Country

Telephone

Fax

Name (Print/Type)

Russell L. Brewer

Registration No. (Attorney/Agent)

25,073

Signature

Date 10/30/2000

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PTO/SB/17 (09-00)

PTO
09/699723
U.S. PATENT
OFFICE

10/30/00

FEE TRANSMITTAL for FY 2001

Patent fees are subject to annual revision.

Complete if Known

Application Number	
Filing Date	
First Named Inventor	Joel E. Goldstein
Examiner Name	
Group Art Unit	
Attorney Docket No.	06076 USA

TOTAL AMOUNT OF PAYMENT (\$) 710.00

METHOD OF PAYMENT

1. ☒ The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge indicated fees and credit any overpayments to:

Deposit Account Number: 01-0493

Deposit Account Name: Air Products and Chemicals, Inc

☒ Charge Any Additional Fee Required Under 37 CFR 1.16 and 1.17

☐ Applicant claims small entity status. See 37 CFR 1.27

2. ☐ Payment Enclosed:

☐ Check ☐ Credit card ☐ Money Order ☐ Other

FEE CALCULATION

1. BASIC FILING FEE

Large Entity Fee Code (\$)	Small Entity Fee Code (\$)	Fee Description	Fee Paid
101 710	201 355	Utility filing fee	710
106 320	206 160	Design filing fee	
107 490	207 245	Plant filing fee	
108 710	208 355	Reissue filing fee	
114 150	214 75	Provisional filing fee	

SUBTOTAL (1) (\$) 710

2. EXTRA CLAIM FEES

Total Claims	Extra Claims	Fee from below	Fee Paid
7	-20** = 0	18	0
1	-3** = 0	80	0
Multiple Dependent			

Large Entity Fee Code (\$)	Small Entity Fee Code (\$)	Fee Description
103 18	203 9	Claims in excess of 20
102 80	202 40	Independent claims in excess of 3
104 270	204 135	Multiple dependent claim, if not paid
109 80	209 40	** Reissue independent claims over original patent
110 18	210 9	** Reissue claims in excess of 20 and over original patent

SUBTOTAL (2) (\$) 0

**or number previously paid, if greater; For Reissues, see above

FEE CALCULATION (continued)

3. ADDITIONAL FEES

Large Entity Fee Code (\$)	Small Entity Fee Code (\$)	Fee Description	Fee Paid
105 130	205 65	Surcharge - late filing fee or oath	
127 50	227 25	Surcharge - late provisional filing fee or cover sheet	
139 130	139 130	Non-English specification	
147 2,520	147 2,520	For filing a request for <i>ex parte</i> reexamination	
112 920*	112 920*	Requesting publication of SIR prior to Examiner action	
113 1,840*	113 1,840*	Requesting publication of SIR after Examiner action	
115 110	215 55	Extension for reply within first month	
116 390	216 195	Extension for reply within second month	
117 890	217 445	Extension for reply within third month	
118 1,390	218 695	Extension for reply within fourth month	
128 1,890	228 945	Extension for reply within fifth month	
119 310	219 155	Notice of Appeal	
120 310	220 155	Filing a brief in support of an appeal	
121 270	221 135	Request for oral hearing	
138 1,510	138 1,510	Petition to institute a public use proceeding	
140 110	240 55	Petition to revive - unavoidable	
141 1,240	241 620	Petition to revive - unintentional	
142 1,240	242 620	Utility issue fee (or reissue)	
143 440	243 220	Design issue fee	
144 600	244 300	Plant issue fee	
122 130	122 130	Petitions to the Commissioner	
123 50	123 50	Petitions related to provisional applications	
126 240	126 240	Submission of Information Disclosure Stmt	
581 40	581 40	Recording each patent assignment per property (times number of properties)	
146 710	246 355	Filing a submission after final rejection (37 CFR § 1.129(a))	
149 710	249 355	For each additional invention to be examined (37 CFR § 1.129(b))	
179 710	279 355	Request for Continued Examination (RCE)	
169 900	169 900	Request for expedited examination of a design application	

Other fee (specify):

* Reduced by Basic Filing Fee Paid

SUBTOTAL (3) (\$) 0

SUBMITTED BY

Name (Print/Type)	Russell L. Brewer	Registration No. (Attorney/Agent)	25,073	Telephone	610-481-7289
Signature	<i>Russell L. Brewer</i>	Date	10/30/2000		

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TITLE OF THE INVENTION:

REDUCED FORMALDEHYDE NONWOVEN BINDERS WHICH
CONTAIN POLYMERIZED UNITS OF N-METHYLOLACRYLAMIDE

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Nonwoven webs which are comprised of loosely assembled webs or masses of fibers bound together with an adhesive binder have many applications. These include paper towels, disposable diapers, filtration products, disposable wipes, and the like. Vinyl acetate based emulsions incorporating crosslinkable functionality are widely used in the preparation of these nonwoven products. One of the favorite crosslinking systems is based upon N-methylolacrylamide.

The emission of formaldehyde represents a worker safety and health issue, as well as a consumer issue, and there have been significant attempts to prepare adhesive binders having either reduced formaldehyde content or they are formaldehyde-free. Reduction of formaldehyde in vinyl acetate based emulsions has been achieved by using less favored reducing agents to the formaldehyde sulfoxylates, or by reducing the level of N-methylol acrylamide employed in the adhesive binder. Formaldehyde-free binders eliminate both the N-methylol acrylamide and the use of any formaldehyde emitting reducing agent. However, either method for producing vinyl acetate based emulsion polymers for nonwoven webs has been done so at the expense of performance and cost.

Representative patents disclosing adhesive binders having a post-curable comonomer such as N-methylolacrylamide are as follows:

U.S. 3,081,197 discloses a nonwoven binder incorporating an internal plasticizer and a post-curable comonomer such as N-methylolacrylamide.

U.S. 3,380,851 discloses a binder comprising an interpolymer of vinyl acetate/ethylene/N-methylolacrylamide for the preparation of nonwoven goods.

U.S. 4,449,978 discloses vinyl acetate/ethylene/N-methylolacrylamide/acrylamide systems for producing nonwoven webs. The advantage of using the N-methylolacrylamide/acrylamide blend has been the ability to reduce the amount of formaldehyde present in the emulsion and in the cured web without a substantial loss of performance.

U.S. 5,540,987 discloses vinyl acetate/ethylene/ N-methylolacrylamide polymers for use in producing nonwoven webs having reduced formaldehyde content as well as reduced formaldehyde content in the cured web. Reduced formaldehyde content is achieved by using a redox system based upon a hydrophobic hydroperoxide and ascorbic acid. These systems result in formaldehyde contents significantly lower than those systems produced using a corresponding reducing agent incorporating no formaldehyde such as sodium metabisulfite or formaldehyde emitting reducing agents such as sodium formaldehyde sulfoxylate.

Several of the approaches to reduced formaldehyde content in nonwoven webs have been directed to actually prepare formaldehyde free nonwoven binders. The approaches pursued for the former include the use of crosslinkers based upon acrylamidobutyraldehyde dialkyl acetal, the methacrylamide derivative, the cyclized version, methyl acrylamidoglycolate methyl ether, allyl glycidyl ether, 3-chloro-2-hydroxypropyl (meth)acrylate and acrylamidoglycolic acid. The problems with these kinds of crosslinkers for nonwoven binders included poorer performance (lower tensile development), activation of the crosslinking chemistry at a pH which is corrosive to the commercial machinery, the requirement to use a more expensive and commercially unavailable novel self-crosslinking monomer and the instability of the self-crosslinking monomer.

BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The invention relates to improved vinyl acetate based emulsion polymers incorporating N-methylolacrylamide as a crosslinking component for construction of nonwoven webs. The emulsions polymers are prepared by emulsion polymerization of vinyl acetate, N-methylolacrylamide and optional monomers in the presence of a stabilizing system and a redox catalyst system comprised of an oxidizing agent and a reducing agent. The improvement for achieving reduced formaldehyde in the emulsion polymer resides in the use of a glycolic acid adduct of sodium sulfite (a proprietary reducing agent sold under the trademark Bruggolite FF-6) as the reducing agent. Lower formaldehyde levels are achieved in contrast to other formaldehyde free reducing agents such as sodium erythorbate and sodium ascorbate, and to sodium formaldehyde sulfoxylate, or any of the other reducing agents typically used in the preparation of a nonwoven binder employing N-methylolacrylamide as the self-crosslinking monomer.

There are significant advantages associated with the use of the glycolic acid adduct of sodium sulfite in producing vinyl acetate based emulsion binders containing N-methylolacrylamide. They include:

an ability to generate vinyl acetate-based emulsions which are highly suited for use in preparing nonwoven products having substantially reduced formaldehyde levels in the emulsion or latex; and,

an ability to generate nonwoven products having excellent resistance to solvents and water while at the same time having excellent adhesion to the fibers for providing enhanced tensile strength.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The N-methylolacrylamide containing emulsions for use in producing the nonwoven webs are based on copolymers of vinyl acetate and N-methylolacrylamide. Typically, these are vinyl acetate/ethylene/ N-methylolacrylamide containing polymers, although optionally other monomers may be included in the polymer system as desired.

- 5 The ethylene content will range broadly from about 10 to 40% and preferably 15 to 30% by weight, yielding an adhesive having a Tg of from -15 to 10°C. Other monomers which may be included in the adhesive binder include vinyl esters of aliphatic carboxylic acids as well as C₁-C₈ alkyl acrylates and methacrylates. Examples include methylacrylate, methyl methacrylate, ethyl acrylate, butyl acrylate, and 2-ethylhexylacrylate. Small amounts of polyolefinically-unsaturated monomers, e.g., dioctyl and dibutyl maleate, and the like may also be used.

Commercially, N-methylolacrylamide used in the preparation of vinyl acetate-based nonwoven binders is obtained with about a 48% aqueous solution with up to about 2% acrylamide. Another type of N-methylolacrylamide product which may be used herein is an N-methylolacrylamide/acrylamide mixture. Often this blend is present in a 1:1 molar ratio. Isobutoxy methyl acrylamide is an optional crosslinker but is not preferred to N-methylolacrylamide.

Monomers other than vinyl acetate and ethylene are polymerized in amounts of less than 10% by weight and generally even less than 5% by weight. These levels are exclusive of the level of N-methylolacrylamide or of the level of N-methylolacrylamide blend used in preparing the emulsion polymer. The crosslinking monomer N-methylolacrylamide is generally incorporated at levels of from 0.5 to 10% by weight, although typically levels are from about 1.5 to 5% by weight of the polymer.

Stabilizing systems used for preparing the vinyl acetate based polymers include nonionic emulsifiers such as polyoxyethylene condensates of the formula R-(CH₂CH₂O)_n-H wherein R is the residue of fatty alcohol containing 10 to 18 carbon

atoms, an alkyl phenol, a fatty acid containing 10 to 18 carbon atoms, an amide or amine, and the like. Examples of polyethoxylated condensates are based on ethoxylated tridecyl alcohol, fatty alcohols, i.e., lauryl alcohol, octyl phenol, nonyl phenol or a secondary alcohol. Furthermore, the stabilizing package may include sodium vinyl

5 sulfonate, sodium dodecyl benzene sulfonate, dioctyl sulfosuccinate, disodium lauryl sulfosuccinate, sodium lauryl sulfate, sodium methyl 2-sulfolaurate and the sodium or ammonium salts of the sulfonates or phosphates of any of the above described nonionic surfactants. Often combinations of emulsifying agents are used; e.g., a relatively hydrophobic emulsifying agent used in combination with the relatively hydrophilic agent.

10 The amount of active surfactants in the stabilizing system based upon total monomers typically ranges from 1.5% to 6.0%, preferably from 2.5% - 4.0% by weight. The ratio between the individual components in the surfactant stabilizing package is one of design.

One of the keys to producing the emulsion polymers having reduced free

15 formaldehyde in the latex as well as in the dried cured web is in the initiator system used to effect polymerization of the monomers. The initiator system employed herein is a redox system based upon an oxidizing agent and a particular class of reducing agents. A wide variety of oxidizing agents may be used. Preferably, these oxidizing agents are inorganic and hydrophobic peroxides, such as hydrogen peroxide, *t*-butylhydroperoxide

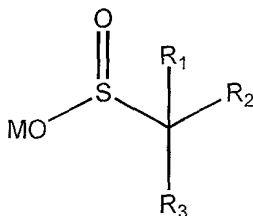
20 and benzoyl peroxide. Thermal initiators such as the persulfates, e.g., ammonium and potassium persulfate, may be used.

Although nonformaldehyde-containing reducing agents, e.g., sodium metabisulfite and ascorbic acid or alkali metal salt thereof have been used in the past in combination with an oxidizing agent, it has been found that a class of sulfinic acid

25 derivatives and particularly the glycolic acid adduct of sodium sulfite affords an

exceptional reduction in free formaldehyde content in the emulsions as compared to the other nonformaldehyde emitting reducing agents.

The sulfinic acid derivatives are represented by the formula:



5 where M is a hydrogen atom an ammonium atom or a monovalent metal ion, e.g., sodium, potassium or an equivalent of a divalent metal, e.g., zinc; R₁ is OH or NR₄R₅ wherein R₄ and R₅ each are H or C₁-C₆ alkyl; R₂ is H or an alkyl, alkenyl, cycloalkyl or aryl and the like, and R₃ is CO₂M. The preferred reducing agent is formed by reacting sodium dithionite with glycolic acid. Other examples of sulfinic acid compounds include

10 2-hydroxyphenyl hydroxymethyl sulfinic acid-sodium salt; 4-methoxyphenyl hydroxymethyl sulfinic acid-sodium salt; 2-hydroxy-2-sulfinato acetic acid-disodium salt; 2-hydroxy-2-sulfinato acetic acid-zinc salt; 2-hydroxy-2-sulfinato propionic acid-disodium salt; ethyl 2-hydroxy-2-sulfinato propionate-sodium salt, and the like.

This class of reducing agents is the only one that seems to offer these significant

15 reductions in vinyl acetate-based adhesives for use in preparing nonwoven products utilizing N-methylolacrylamide as the crosslinking monomer. Preferred results are obtained with the glycolic acid adduct of sodium sulfite which is sold under the trademark Bruggolite FF-6.

The initiator system comprised of an oxidizing and reducing agent is employed in

20 an amount of from about 0.1 to 2% by weight of the total monomers utilized in the polymerization process. The molar ratio of oxidizing agent to reducing agent typically is greater than 1. Conventionally the molar amount of the reducing agent used is less than the molar amount of the oxidizing agent.

Temperatures for effecting polymerization range from about 25 to 85°C with typical polymerizations being operated in the range of from 55 to 70°C. Reactor pressures range from about 300 to 1200 psig and are dependent upon the level of ethylene that is desired to be incorporated into the polymer.

5 The manufacture of nonwoven webs is well known, and exemplary processes are noted in U.S. 4,449,978 which is incorporated by reference. Conventionally a mass of fibers are deposited or arranged on a web by an air-laid, etc., technique and then contacted with an aqueous polymeric binder in amounts sufficient to provide about 10 to 100%, by weight of the emulsion polymer, on a dry basis, based on the weight of the starting web. The water is removed and the polymer crosslinked through its self-crosslinking mechanism by use of an acid catalyst. Drying temperatures typically range from 150 to 200°F for about 4 to 6 minutes followed by a cure of 300 to 310°F for 3 to 5 minutes.

10 A wide variety of fibrous materials may be used for preparing nonwoven webs, including cellulosic fibers, polyester, polyolefin, polyurethane, etc. Cellulose is one of the more common fibrous materials which is used for producing paper nonwovens such as disposable diapers, consumer towels, disposable wipes, and filtration products.

15 The following examples are provided to illustrate various embodiments of the invention and are not intended to restrict the scope thereof.

20

Example 1

Polymerization of Vinyl Acetate/Ethylene/N-methylolacrylamide Binder

Using Glycolic Acid Adduct of Sodium Sulfate Reducing Agent

25 The polymerization of various vinyl acetate-ethylene/N-methylolacrylamide systems was carried out in a one gallon stirred, stainless steel reaction vessel equipped with a jacket. The reaction vessel was charged initially with 800.0 g of deionized water,

305.0 g of sodium octylphenol ethoxylate sulfate, 3EO (sold under the trademark Polystep C-OP3S), 0.91 g of sodium citrate, 2.4 g of 50% aqueous citric acid, 2.3 g of 5% aqueous ferric ammonium sulfate and 1558.0 g of vinyl acetate. While stirring, 240.0 g of ethylene was introduced below the surface of the liquid in the reaction vessel in order that the interpolymers would have a vinyl acetate:ethylene weight ratio of about 80:20. The reaction vessel was heated to 50 °C.

The following three aqueous solutions were intermittently added to the reaction vessel over the course of the reaction (on a delay basis); (a) 7.5% Bruggolite FF-6, (b) 3.0 % *t*-butylhydroperoxide and (c) 291.6 g of a 48% aqueous solution of functional monomers (a commercially available material comprised of approximately 28% aqueous NMA and 20% aqueous acrylamide). After four hours the N-methylolacrylamide/acrylamide (MAMD) delay was complete and the other two delays continued for another 30 minutes. The reaction was terminated by cooling.

The resulting dispersion contained 51.5% solids, a pH of 5.3, and a Brookfield viscosity of 182 cps at 60 rpm and a #3 spindle. The glass transition temperature, T_g , of the polymer was 8.9 °C. The grit level of the dispersion was 156 ppm on a 100 mesh screen and 25 ppm on a 325 mesh screen.

Example 2

Comparison of Vinyl Acetate/Ethylene/N-methylolacrylamide Binders
Using Glycolic Acid Adduct of Sodium Sulfate Reducing Agent and Ascorbic Acid

Three comparative vinyl acetate/ethylene/self-crosslinking monomer dispersions were prepared where the only significant differences to the Example 1 formulation was in

the amount of the reducing agent used in the redox couple and in the amount of ethylene in the resultant polymer.

The first vinyl acetate/ethylene/N-methylolacrylamide emulsions polymers were low T_g dispersions, $-14\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$. The dispersion formed with the Bruggolite FF-6 based system gave a formaldehyde level of 3.3 ppm while the sodium erythorbate based system gave a formaldehyde level of 27.2 ppm.

The second vinyl acetate/ethylene/N-methylolacrylamide emulsion polymers were high T_g dispersions, $10\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$. The Bruggolite FF-6 based systems gave a formaldehyde level of 8.6 ppm while the sodium erythorbate based systems gave a formaldehyde level of 57.1 ppm.

The third second vinyl acetate/ethylene/N-methylolacrylamide emulsion polymers were medium T_g dispersions, $0\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$, but the level of self-crosslinking monomer was 50% higher than either of the other two examples. The Bruggolite FF-6 based system gave a formaldehyde level of 6.8 ppm while the sodium erythorbate based system gave a formaldehyde level of 47.5 ppm.

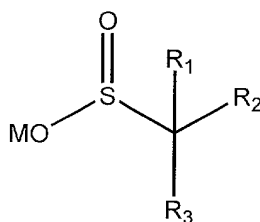
In summary, these data show that not only does the Bruggolite FF6 reducing agent based the presumed glycolic acid adduct of sodium sulfite provide excellent results in terms of polymerization rates but is also more effective in reducing the free formaldehyde in the emulsion than other formaldehyde free reducing agent, ascorbic acid. Lower free formaldehyde content in the emulsion may also result in al lower level of free formaldehyde level in the final dried and cured nonwoven web. Further, the tensile properties and absorbencies of the webs produced using the Bruggolite FF-6 reducing agent are indistinguishable one using the ascorbic acid as the reducing agent, all other parameters remaining the same.

CLAIMS

What is claimed is:

1. In a vinyl acetate based polymer based emulsion formed by the polymerization of vinyl acetate and N-methylolacrylamide, optionally other monomers, in the presence of a stabilizing system and a redox catalyst system comprised of an oxidizing agent and a reducing agent, the improvement for reducing formaldehyde emissions in the emulsion, which comprises:

forming said vinyl acetate based polymer emulsion utilizing as the reducing component of the redox catalyst system a reducing agent of the formula:



where M is a hydrogen atom, an ammonium atom or a monovalent metal ion, R₁ is OH or NR₄R₅ wherein R₄ and R₅ each are H or C₁-C₆ alkyl; R₂ is H or an alkyl, alkenyl, cycloalkyl or aryl and the like, and R₃ is CO₂M.

2. The vinyl acetate polymer based emulsion of Claim 1 in which the vinyl acetate polymer-based emulsion comprises ethylene in an amount of from about 10 to 40% by weight of the polymer.

3. The vinyl acetate polymer based emulsion of Claim 2 wherein the N-methylolacrylamide is present in an amount of from about 0.5 to 10% by weight of the polymer.

4. The vinyl acetate polymer based emulsion of Claim 3 wherein the reducing agent represented by the formula is selected from the group consisting of: 2-hydroxyphenyl hydroxymethyl sulfinic acid-sodium salt; 4-methoxyphenyl hydroxymethyl sulfinic acid-sodium salt; 2-hydroxy-2-sulfinato acetic acid-disodium salt;
5 2-hydroxy-2-sulfinato acetic acid-zinc salt; 2-hydroxy-2-sulfinato propionic acid-disodium salt; ethyl 2-hydroxy-2-sulfinato propionate-sodium salt.

5. The vinyl acetate polymer based emulsion of Claim 4 wherein the vinyl acetate-based emulsion polymer is formed using a redox catalytic system of hydrophobic
10 hydroperoxide and the glycolic acid adduct of sodium sulfonate.

6. The vinyl acetate polymer based emulsion of Claim 3 wherein M is sodium or zinc.

15 7. The vinyl acetate polymer based emulsion of Claim 3 wherein R_1 is OH.

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ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

5 The invention is the use of a glycolic acid adduct of sodium sulfite as the reducing agent in the redox couple for polymerization of vinyl acetate polymer based emulsions for nonwoven binders which contain formaldehyde, primarily from the self-crosslinking co-monomer N-methylolacrylamide.

10

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DECLARATION FOR UTILITY OR DESIGN PATENT APPLICATION (37 CFR 1.63)	Attorney Docket Number	06076 USA
	First Named Inventor	Joel Erwin Goldstein
	COMPLETE IF KNOWN	
	Application Number	/
	Filing Date	
	Group Art Unit	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Declaration Submitted with Initial Filing	OR	<input type="checkbox"/> Declaration Submitted after Initial Filing (surcharge (37 CFR 1.16 (e)) required)
Examiner Name		

As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that:

My residence, post office address, and citizenship are as stated below next to my name.

I believe I am the original, first and sole inventor (if only one name is listed below) or an original, first and joint inventor (if plural names are listed below) of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled:

Reduced Formaldehyde Nonwoven Binders which Contain Polymerized Units of N-Methylolacrylamide

the specification of which ☒ is attached hereto OR ☐ was filed on (MM/DD/YYYY) as United States Application Number or PCT International Application Number and was amended on (MM/DD/YYYY) (if applicable).

I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above identified specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendment specifically referred to above.

I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to patentability as defined in 37 CFR 1.56.

I hereby claim foreign priority benefits under 35 U.S.C. 119(a)-(d) or 365(b) of any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate, or 365(a) of any PCT international application which designated at least one country other than the United States of America, listed below and have also identified below, by checking the box, any foreign application for patent or inventor's certificate, or of any PCT international application having a filing date before that of the application on which priority is claimed.

Prior Foreign Application Number(s)	Country	Foreign Filing Date (MM/DD/YYYY)	Priority Not Claimed	Certified Copy Attached?	
				YES	NO
			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

☐ Additional foreign application numbers are listed on a supplemental priority data sheet PTO/SB/02B attached hereto:

I hereby claim the benefit under 35 U.S.C. 119(e) of any United States provisional application(s) listed below.

Application Number(s)	Filing Date (MM/DD/YYYY)

☐ Additional provisional application numbers are listed on a supplemental priority data sheet PTO/SB/02B attached hereto.

{Page 1 of 2}

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DECLARATION — Utility or Design Patent Application

I hereby claim the benefit under 35 U.S.C. 120 of any United States application(s), or 365(c) of any PCT international application designating the United States of America, listed below and, insofar as the subject matter of each of the claims of this application is not disclosed in the prior United States or PCT International application in the manner provided by the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112, I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to patentability as defined in 37 CFR 1.56 which became available between the filing date of the prior application and the national or PCT international filing date of this application.

U.S. Parent Application or PCT Parent Number	Parent Filing Date (MM/DD/YYYY)	Parent Patent Number (if applicable)

☐ Additional U.S. or PCT international application numbers are listed on a supplemental priority data sheet PTO/SB/02B attached hereto.

As a named inventor, I hereby appoint the following registered practitioner(s) to prosecute this application and to transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith:

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OR
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listed below

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Name	Registration Number
Air Products and Chemicals, Inc.	23543

☐ Additional registered practitioner(s) named on supplemental Registered Practitioner Information sheet PTO/SB/02C attached hereto.

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Name			
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I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under 18 U.S.C. 1001 and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

Name of Sole or First Inventor:

☐ A petition has been filed for this unsigned inventor

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☒ Additional inventors are being named on the one supplemental Additional Inventor(s) sheet(s) PTO/SB/02A attached hereto

Please type a plus sign (+) inside this box → +

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DECLARATION

ADDITIONAL INVENTOR(S) Supplemental Sheet

Page 1 of 1

Name of Additional Joint Inventor, if any:

☐ A petition has been filed for this unsigned inventor

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